The Genetic History of Europeans and Turks... Are Turks Blond or Brunette?

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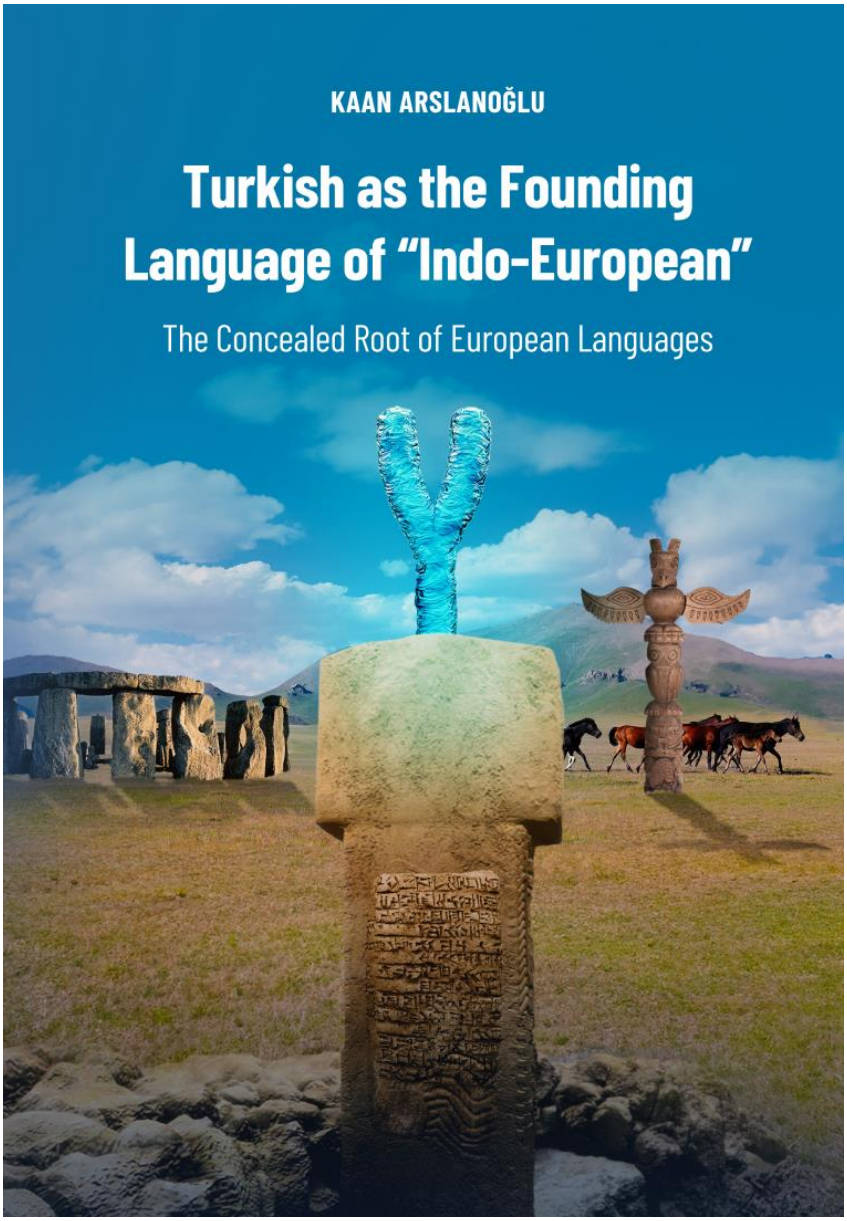
Important Preliminary Note: All my documents, information, articles on language issuses have been collected in a single book... **Turkish as The Founding Language of "Indo-European"** ... The Concealed Root of European Languages ...

To read the introduction of this book:
https://www.academia.edu/122225246/The_New_Book_Turkish_as_the_Founding_Language_of_Indo_European_The_Concealed_Root_of_European_Languages



SUMMARY

When we say that there is a significant Turkish inheritance in the lineage of European nations, and that the root of European languages is Turkish, it causes great astonishment. Both foreigners and Turks themselves experience this astonishment. They find this claim absurd, primarily because of differences in appearance. Indeed, there are also many blonde Turks, but they are still a minority. “Who knows where their blondness originated from. Yet, Europeans are mostly blond! Moreover, you even say, ‘The roots of Swedes are Turkish’; come on really, what connection could there be between fair-haired Swedes and you dark-headed Turks?"

The most knowledgeable and most skilled expert I know in ethnic genetics is **Anatole Klyosov**. Now he has a serious competitor: **Osman Çataloluk**, a geneticist who is Turkish. I have his book written in Turkish titled "Türk’ün Genetik Tarihi - The Genetic History of Turks" in my hands. The book, dated 2012, contains 446 references. It examines not only the genetic history of Turks but also that of European nations. In this article, I will summarize the views in that book.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ABSURDITY OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN THESIS

It's like a scenario from market business alien movies. In the vast geography that was once and still is essentially Turkish territory, so called an "Aryan" tribe speaking an Indo-European language suddenly emerged, and suddenly vanished, without leaving a single individual behind, and teleported to Western Europe! Yes, not even a single village left where people spoke that language. Klyosov's theory (which I consider very valuable) tries to patch up this absurdity. He says, "Well, there were Slavs left behind!" But the "IE theory of absence" is so absent! No patch can cover the void of space or imagination.

According to **Klyosov,** whose views are very important, the R1b haplogroup is proto-Turkic. It is the human carrier from Asia to Western Europe. R1b is predominant in many European nations, mainly in Basques and Celts. Therefore, it's normal for the "**Arbin**" language (proto-Turkish) to have a significant influence on European languages. According to the same esteemed author, the primary contributor to what is called Indo-European languages is R1a, primarily Slavic genes. Therefore, if a core is sought for Indo-European languages, it should be Slavic. Some even accuse this prominent scientist of being racist and a Slavic nationalist, even a pseudo-scientist because of this view. However, this view, compared to the classic Indo-European fallacy, is like a peak of reality, almost is the opinion of “Proleterian Internationalism” compared to Indo-European racism.

However, Çataloluk finds another strong partner for the R1a of the Slavs. **He says Turks are both R1b and R1a.** And, based on my current level of knowledge, he succeeds in proving it to me. How?

- Meanwhile Klyosov has been writing since long ago that there were also R1a communities speaking Turkic languages. But according to him, in R1a, the dominance is given to the Russians (IE), and in R1b, the dominance is given to the proto-Turks.

> Do not get it wrong. So Klyosov is not saying that there are no Turks with R1a. Moreover, Anatole Klyosov said, "Until 3 thousand years ago, the majority of the European population spoke Proto-Turkish." “Proto-Turkish emerged 19 thousand years ago, and if its roots are taken into account, it can be said that it appeared 64 thousand years ago.” “I state this based on DNA genealogy data.” “In Europe, only the Celts spoke an Indo-European language with the R1a haplogroup. But then they also quickly adopted Proto-Turkish.” “The majority of Proto-Turkish speakers are from haplogroups R1b and Q. These tribes passed to America. This is why there are Proto-Turkish-like words in the languages of Native Americans today.” “Some tribes from the R1a haplogroup later came to the Altai region from Europe. Some of them started speaking Proto-Turkish.” “The Scythians and Sarmatians, whose names are frequently mentioned in Indo-European sources, mostly spoke Proto-Turkish.”

Before I get to that, let me briefly explain the issue of blondness and brunette. If Swedes had lived in the middle of Africa for tens of thousands of years, most likely, they would have been very dark-skinned. The reverse is also possible: If Congolese had lived in northern climates for tens of thousands of years, they would have been blond, we could say. The colors of individual people or tribes do not change solely based on their haplogroups. There are many other genetic factors involved. Numerous intermixings are at play. External factors, especially climate conditions, have strong medium- and long-term effects. Therefore, it cannot be generalized that the color or physical characteristics of a tribe or an individual tied to a haplogroup will necessarily be like that or this. However, it can be said which physical features are generally dominant in a tribe belonged to a spesific haplogroup. In this regard, when we say that R1b is dominant among Turks, followed by R1a, we can also say those: **R1b Turks** are generally fair-skinned, with chestnut hair (some are blond or red), and often have colored eyes. **R1a Turks** are fairer skinned, akin to Slavs, and resemble them. However, as I will explain below, there are also "real, genuine" Turkish tribes from other haplogroups. Each of them has different appearances. **Unfortunately, the Scythians, a significant portion of the Huns, the Kipchaks, the Chuvash, the Oghuz who entered Anatolia in 1071, the Yoruks in Anatolia and the Balkans were generally fair skinned, blonde or chestnut-haired.**

Additionally, a nation is different from a tribe. What I've told above is for the "Turkish tribe, Turkish etnicity”." The Turkish nation is different from this. Anyone who feels as a Turk, and speaks Turkish is a real member of the Turkish nation, regardless of their color or physique. All ethnic groups who identify themselves as Turkish have been Turkish throughout history and still are. These rules apply more or less to other nations as well. The majority of ethnically Turkish people in the world are not nationally Turkish. The opposite is also valid. For example, In Türkiye, although their population numbers are very low, there have also been black citizens since past periods, and they are not only ‘citizens’, they are real Turks. In fact, the World's first black fighter pilot, the World's first black intelligence officer, emerged from among these Turks.

NOW LET'S GET INTO GENETIC HISTORY

From now on, I will highlight Çataloluk's views from his book in italic:

From Yakutistan to Central Europe, from Siberia to India, and even in Africa, in the northern regions of Cameroon, although many people do not speak Turkish every day, ***their haplogroups are the same: R1b and R1a...*** *Besides the R1b haplogroup we belong to, we also have kinship with the C, D, G, H, I, N, J, O, P, and Q haplogroups. For example, the Yakuts constitute two main branches of the C group, Ht1 and Ht2, and carry signs of detachment from the A group (the first humans)... C is the ancestor of Turks, who have been around for 35,000 years. While D, N, O, P, Q groups have been our relatives for 27,000 years, the indigenous European group from the I group, Scandinavians, Albanians, Hersians, and Abkhazians, have been our relatives for 7,500 years. G-bearing Persians, Armenians, Abkhazians, Ossetians, Georgians, and Albanians have been our relatives for 7,000 years; H-bearing Indians, Pakistanis, Tibetans, and Gypsies for 3,000 years; J-bearing Jews and Kurds for 2,500 years. J-bearing Arabs and Palestinians are among those who have joined our family in the last 500 years. In this case, C, without separating all the branch heads, keeping them together, is our ancestor who continues its kinship. Perhaps it is the* ***Yakuts*** *who first named us Turks and taught us Turkic traditions.*

C and D remain inseparable in East Asia until the emergence of the N group, there must have been something they were waiting for, a long wait that lasts for about 10,000 years. N, O, and P go to East Asia together. When they arrive at what is now called ***Ötüken****, O separates from the group and goes to Japan, while N goes further north than C and D and settles there. This N group will be the ancestors of the Mongols and Finno-Ugrians. P begins to live with C and D. P has two children, Q and R. Q is dark-haired, dark-eyed, and dark-skinned. Cold doesn't bother him; he heads north. When they reach* ***Bering****, the group splits in two. Half of them cross over, and half stay. Those who cross over will become the ancestors of the Maya and Incas, while those who stay will become the ancestors of the Tungus. P's main task seems to be to give birth to R, as after R is born, P almost disappears from the earth.* ***R1 is born around 25,000 years ago in Ötüken, and C and D witness its birth.*** *Thus, these three will never separate again. C must be the one who teaches and passes on Turkic customs to all of them.*

R1 has two sons: R1a and R1b*. If we believe in the story of* ***Cain*** *and* ***Abel****, no one fits Cain and Abel more than these two brothers. According to Anatole Klyosov, R1a leaves Central Asia and migrates to Europe. R1b goes to the Urals and then disperses to the earth. R1a is currently the representative of the Indo-European languages in the world, or rather, the representative of the Slavic people. R1b is the ancestor of Turks, the first proto-Turkish person. DNA results shown by Klyosov declare Russians and Turks as* ***cousins*** *who have never seen or known each other, just like in the story of* ***Dede Korkut****. We also say that this is not true; we have solid evidence. If these two brothers have never seen each other and have at least a 1500-2000 year distance between them, how can they both continue the* ***Kurgan*** *tradition?*

On the other hand, how can the Irish, whose R1b ratio is 63%, and their ancestors, the Celts, be considered Indo-Europeans? How can Germans, whose R1b ratio is around 40%, be considered Indo-Europeans? How can bones carrying R1b and R1a be found side by side in the ***Hittite*** *city of Çatalhöyük? The DNA samples found in Çatalhöyük are R1b, R1a, G2, I1, and H in order of frequency. In* ***Uyghurs****, the R1a percentage is 22%, and R1b is 18%. The R1a ratio is high in Iranian* ***Azeri Turks****. In Türkiye Turks, the ratio is recently 24% R1b and 14% R1a.*

Therefore, it can be said that the Turkic world is actually the world of R, extensively wide and diverse. The world of Turks consists of R1a and R1b people who know they are Turks, as well as R1a and R1b people who do not know they are Turks.

25,000 years ago, R1 and its descendants R1a and R1b, born in ***Ötüken****, lived together here for about 8,000 years. Turkish was one of the most widespread languages in Asia from that time until today. About 18,000 years ago, a single language was spoken throughout East Asia, and everyone understood each other. Approximately 16,000 years ago, with the melting of the ice cover in Northern Europe, the weather warmed. The West was no longer covered in ice; it was a world of green meadows and dense forests. The first group to settle in the West, mostly consisting of R1a, soon turned their faces westward to seek their fortunes in distant lands. Thus, the descendants of this nation began to distance themselves from each other both geographically and linguistically.*

As the pioneer groups entered Europe by crossing the Balkans, the R1b followers had reached the Urals. When the group going west, mostly composed of R1a, entered Europe, they encountered Cro-Magnons, the first inhabitants of Europe. These cave dwellers were culturally influenced, and they began to live together. From the 12,000s BC to the 1000s BC, the dominant culture in all of Europe was proto-Turkic culture, and the dominant language was Turkish.

The first inhabitants of Europe were Cro-Magnons. The local haplogroup of Europe was I1 and I2. (I1 and I2 are also found in Abkhazians and in Türkiye). When the R1a people entered here 16,000 years ago, a new mixture, a new culture emerged. However, despite traveling 7,000 kilometers away from their kinsmen and their common language, the R1a people did not forget their language.

*The majority of the tribe, consisting of R1b, had gone to the Urals and settled there. The C, D, and N1a people did not leave their homeland in Central Asia. In addition to them in Central Asia, a group of R1b and R1a people remained. Around 9000 BC, a tribe separated from the Urals entered Anatolia from the Caucasus and settled in Çatalhöyük (****Hittites****). Thus, proto-Turks had settled in four regions of the world. R1a people were in Europe, some R1b people were in the Urals, some were in Central Asia, and some were in* ***Çatalhöyük****. After staying and multiplying here for a while, the R1b people crossed to the Marmara and then to Thrace around 4000 BC and spread to all the Balkans. They would constitute the first R1b nucleus in the Balkans and Central Europe.*

Strangely, after living here for about 8,000 years, the first R1a people to come to Europe began to migrate back to Asia from around 4000 BC. (The only known real large prehistoric migration from Europe to Asia). The native population of Europe had increased, the land was no longer as fertile as before, and when natural disasters were added to this, social turmoil began. People were killing each other for a piece of bread. They fled, they fled to survive and to feed themselves. Meanwhile, their relatives, the R1b (proto-Turks) who settled in the Urals, had multiplied there and embarked on the migration route around 4000 BC. Some went west, some went back to Central Asia, and some went to the Caucasus. However, despite so many years passing, there had been very little change in their persistent languages.

The R1a group fleeing from Europe went through the North route of the Black Sea and settled in what is now the border between Russia and Kazakhstan. In this community, there were also European I1 people, who never separated from the R1a people. Some groups of I1 also followed the footsteps of these first migrants, passing through the Pontic steppe, and joined the R1b proto-Turk mass, their other related tribe, descending to the Caucasus. This unity would constitute the first nucleus of the Abkhaz branch of the Circassians in the Caucasus today. The R1b people who descended to the Caucasus developed the ***Maykop Culture****: Their true relatives are the Spanish* ***Basques****; even though they do not know it, they separated from each other in the 3700s BC. The name of the* ***Caucasus*** *at that time was '****Iberia****'. Their new homeland also became* ***Iberia****.*

Moreover, the migration from today's Caucasus to Iran via Eastern Anatolia, carried out by the ***Sumerians****, the real owners of the Kurgan culture and the successors of the Donets, who are relatives of the R1b proto-Turks, and the* ***Hurrians****, took place. The Sumerians are Proto-Turks, and* ***Prophet Abraham*** *comes from this lineage. The same migration was made by the* ***Sarmatians*** *1000 years later. Even a single migration record from the Iranian plateaus to the north of the Black Sea has not yet been found. It is impossible for Europeans to have a unique Indo-Iranian origin as claimed by them. Firstly, genetic science refutes this. Indian and Iranian genetics are completely different. (Except for R1a, which forms the upper class among Indians, H and M are dominant in India, while G is dominant in Iran).*

Another group of R1b migrants from the Caucasus founded ***Troy****. When the proto-Turks of Troy were in trouble, their R1b relatives, the* ***Sarmatians****, Turskars, and* ***Amazon*** *warrior women from the Caucasus, would come to their aid.*

In the migration wave from the Caucasus to Anatolia, which turned southwest, besides the R1b people, there were also I1, G1, and G2 people (Proto-Circassians). They then crossed to Iberia through Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Libya, and Morocco. They left some of their relatives somewhere between present-day Israel and Egypt. The nucleus of the group known as ***Ashkenaz*** *among the Jews was formed by these R1b and G2 people. Most likely,* ***Jesus Christ*** *from Canaan was from this lineage. Because there were the Cassites who left Babylon and settled in Canaan, and the Pharisees, who constituted the Jewish clergy, did not recognize them as Jews. Therefore, Jesus Christ is definitely not Jewish. (Nag Hammadi Scrolls, 1945).*

After the migration of R1a to the East, the population of R1a decreased significantly in Northern, Western, and Central Europe. Peoples carrying indigenous genetics began to

dominate the region in terms of power, culture, and language. However, just when they thought they had overcome the pressure of R1, the invasion of R1b from the South began. Iberia, Spain, France, England, Scotland, and later Belgium, Switzerland, Germany would fall under this invasion.

It lasted for a full 1500 years of struggle. This period was a time of existence and disappearance in many ways, from 2000 BC to the 800s BC. Then, a new wave of R1a and R1b appeared on the eastern horizon of Europe. First, the Cimmerians and Alans (the second group including Circassians) entered. It didn't take long for them to follow the corrupted R1b ***Dorians****. The subsequent Subar (Suvar) and Scythian tribes gave such a blow to the corrupted Cimmerians that they disappeared. They had to face death for breaking the tradition. Then, they too corrupted...*

What is the evidence that R1b and R1a are both Proto-Turk? (Turkish or Türkik words are in red)

First and foremost, the concept of '**Kurgan**'… Writers who have subscribed to the Indo-European theory present the "**Kurgan**" culture as the predominant distinguishing feature of Indo-European peoples!.. However, this culture, even by its name, is real Turkic to the bone. When I say "**to the bone**" I mean it in the concrete sense, not just abstractly. I'm talking about the human and animal bones found within them... **The historical, cultural, and toponymic terms used by those who advocate the Indo-European fallacy are overwhelmingly annoyingly Turkish** (**Ural**, **Ogur**, **step**, **Indus** (Indian, Hindi), **Tohar**, **Scytians**, **Siberia**, **Baltic**, **Tibet**, **Caspian**, **Caucasia** etc.). It's like a thief shamelessly wearing the necklace your grandmother gave you, saying "It's a gift from my noble arian mother". Selling the inheritance left by your grandfather to someone else openly, when caught, they belittle you by saying, "Who are you to expect your grandfather to leave something like this to you".

Çatalholuk thoroughly examines the ancient kurgan culture civilizations in Eurasia in his book. I won't list them all. First and foremost, ***Sredny Stog*** *was experiencing its mature period around 5000 BC. This was a continuation of the* ***Dnieper-Donets*** *culture (7500-9000 BC)... In the 5000s BC, this kurgan area extended across the Pontic Caspian steppes, covering a length of 3000 km.*

Sredny Stog *was R1b, followed by Afanasevo, Fatyanovo, Okunev, and Balanovo cultures, which are R1b and R1a. Kurgans predominantly contain R1b bones. In Afanasevo, out of 20 samples, 17 are R1a, and 3 are xC3 Huns.*

Sheimo Turbino *culture: emergence from the Altai Mountains, settlement in the Urals. In the 1600s BC, they moved westward, they are the ancestors of the Celts, and the Scots. They carry the R1b gene.*

***Andronovo Culture**: R1a, which went to Europe 16,000 years ago, returned to Kazakhstan 12,000 years ago and established the Andronovo civilization. From Western Siberia to the Southern Asian steppes. 2100-1400 BC, Bronze Age and again kurgan culture...*

Yes, "Kurgan" is a Turkish word. In Türkiye, graves are still called '**kurgan**' in the Kars and Bayburt regions. (In the Artvin region, it's called '**gor**'. In some Turkish dialects, it's '**gür**' or '**kurun**'. The Turkish root '**koru**' is equivalent to **guard**, save. The word 'grave' also comes from these.)

The construction of graves in the form of kurgans is a Turkic tradition. The use of reddish painted boards in the interior lining here is a Turkish tradition. It is a Turkish tradition to place the horses and animals of the deceased in the tomb. Specific kitchen utensils made in a certain technique and colored with reddish paint... These pots were also found in the Basque region. Hollow animal bones found in graves. Only Turks used these to milk horses and cows. (In Old Turkish, '**sök**' means bone, milking is '**sag**'. The English equivalent is '**suck**'. Small animal ankle bones used for playing games are removed from graves. It's a Turkish tradition. They are called '**aşık**', then the Latin '**os**, **osseus**'.)

The continuation of kurgans is the Egyptian pyramids. The Oghuz Turks also have burial customs very similar to the kurgan ceremony. (They maintained these customs until the 1000s AD.) ***The last kurgans in the world were made by the Khazar Turks (AD 1200).***

Another predominant feature of the so-called Indo-European, originally Turkic Kurgan civilizations in this region, is horse breeding. Horse-drawn chariots, horses, nomadic lifestyle... They all reflect the typical characteristics of steppe Turks.

The only nation known to be inseparable from horses is the Turks, as stated by David W. Anthony, Dorcas R. Brown (2007). It's tragicomic to attribute the culture of horse to the non-existent Indo-Europeans, by taking from the Turks who creature of this culture. Yet, the most obvious characteristic of the Turks is to live together with the horse. Turkish babies used to ride horses; Turks hold meetings on horses, chat on horses, get married on horses, eat and drink on horses; he used to sleep on horses; many died on horseback.

*The first to say that Sredny Stog belonged to the Turks, and even to announce that the Turks first rode horses during this period, was **V. Stetsyuk**. He was followed by **Marcel Otto**, a prehistorian from the University of Liège, linguist **Jean le Du** from Brest University, prehistorian **Alexander Hausler** from Halle University, **Henry Harpending** from the University of Salt Lake City, **Paolo Galloni** from the University of Rome, linguist **Philippe Dalbera** from the University of Nice, and linguist **Michel Contini** from the University of Grenoble. **Mario Alinei** from Utrecht University followed them...*

*The creator of the Paleolithic Continuity Theory, **Mario Alinei**, says: Today, the entire terminology of Europe's horse, horsemanship, and horse breeding comes from Samoyed, Ogur, and Slavic, proving that its origin is Neolithic Turkish. It was the Hungarians, a member of the "kurgan" people, who brought this technical knowledge to Europe... Alinei's*

findings are important... However, if you only refer to the Hungarians as Ogur and the Slavicized Turks as ***Cossacks****, you cannot see this continuity.*

All the theories put forward by ***J. P. Mallory*** *to prove the Indo-European theory, his studies prove the Asiatic and Turkic roots of the cultures shown as the basis of Indo-European, which are the Kurgan cultures. Therefore, his studies are also valuable.*

The Paleolithic Continuity Theory and the Neolithic Diffusion Theory, seemingly contrary to it, both must be accepted as correct.

Russian archaeologist ***N. Merpert****, who is shown as the birthplace of the Indo-European languages, has said that these Indo-European cultures are not a part of it.* ***Dr. K. Krell*** *has listed the reasons why these civilizations cannot be Indo-European (1998).*

THE PINNACLE OF KURGAN CULTURE: THE SCYTHIANS

The Scythians are predominantly of R1a descent, alongside R1b and xC3, Q groups. (The immutable alloy formula for Turks as well.) *The Scythians are unequivocally and entirely Turkic.*

Let's list the evidence for this once again:

Construction of kurgan mounds, making coffins from logs (wooden **cave**, **cave** < **kovuk**, **kobuk** > **coffin**)*... burial with the deceased's horses, covering the burial chamber with reddish painted wood, other funeral customs, milking mares, using sheep bones like pipes for this purpose, eating horse meat, making* ***kumis****,* ***kumis*** *consumption is still widespread among Turkish and Mongolian peoples today. Naming tribes with totem names is also common between Turks and Scythians. One of these is* **'Akacir'**, **(Ağaçyer)** *meaning forest-tree people. The famous capital of the Gelon Scythian state is* ***Gelon****, whose totem is the snake.* **Gelon = Yılan** *(snake). The Turkish equivalents of Scythian words still have the same meaning today:* **'Taur'***; tavr > tavlr >* **taylar > dağlar > dağlılar** *(mountains, mountaineers). Taur also means mountain in Etruscan and Latin... And other examples... Scythian* **'papai'** *= Turkish 'baba' (father).* **'Ares'** *is probably a Scythian name for the God of War. In Karachay and Malkar Turkish,* **'aris, oris'** *means warrior spirit.*

*The Scythians are mentioned in Assyrian sources as "****Asguzay****, Ishguzay." The name of the Jewish Ashkenazi group comes from here* (Norm Kisamov also wrote the same). *This is* **'skuz, guz, kuz'** *in Turkish, Turkish tribe* **'Uz, Oguz'***, it goes all the way to 'uts' and '****Goths****'* (Norm Kisamov also connects the **Goths** to the Turkish **Oguz**). (According to Western sources, the Hebrews call the **Sacae** (Turkish '**Saka**') **Ashkenazim**. This is also mentioned in Mehmet Bayrakdar's book "What Are the Kurds to the Turks?" The Greeks call the Oguz "**Oxius**." According to Norm Kisamov, '**Saka**' is the name given to mountainous (steppe) tribes in the literature. According to Bayrakdar, the original name of the Scythians, which is

also Turkish, "**Saka**," means water people. 'Scythian' is a later form of 'Saka'. According to Bayrakdar, the word 'water' (su) is very common in Turkish tribe names. Turkish **Subar** = **Suvar** tribe give its name to **Siberia**. The name **Sumer** is also related to water and these tribes. In ancient Christian and Hebrew religious sources, the Sacae are called **Ashkenazim**.) *The Khazar Turkic Jews are R1b and Q. They are also one of the roots of the Ashkenazim.*

The runic inscription on the Scythian drinking cup found in the **Esik Kurgan** *was read in Turkish by* ***Musabayev****, proving that the Scythian language was Turkish (1970).*

The "**Pazırık carpet**" found in the **Pazırık Kurgan** belonging to the Scythians resembles Turkmenistan and Anatolian Turkish carpets in terms of carpet making technique and patterns. Attempts to attribute this carpet to another nation are hopeless.

I mentioned earlier other important writers who stated that the Scythians were the ancestors of the Turkish Huns and Kipchaks, they used to speak Turkish. St John Simpson, Svetlana Pankova, Yuri Nikolayeviç Drozdov, Sven Lagerbring, Pope Piu II …

And of course, the Scythians spoke Turkish. Yuri Drozdov and many other important writers also wrote this. I will touch on this again in the last section. No one has yet emerged to refute the language examples I have given.

NORM KISAMOV ALSO WROTE THAT THE SCYTHIANS WERE TURKIC (R1a) AND SPOKE TURKISH (his remarks are in italic)

A Zoroastrian source (speculatively dated by 1200 BC) recites the As-related events: "Some ***Turanians****, expelled from the Media country by (the legendary) Kai Khosrow, settled in the northwest Karshvar of the known inhabited earth. They crossed the river Erehsh (Arax) and Kurush (Kura), and lived on both sides of the mountain Erezur (Caucasian Elbrus) of the Hara Berezati ridge.* ***These Turanians were also called by the name Ihkuzu (As Scythians).*** *Later, they moved into the vast plain north of the ridge High Hara to the rivers Ranh and Danush (Itil and Don)... The Saka living by Danush (Don) were also called* ***Danavas Turs*** *because in their country flows the river Danush, the longest and most dangerous of the rivers" (Zarathustra). The name Scandinavia may be an echo of the name Saka-Danavo.*

It was also recorded in the Scythian Oguric form ***Gerra*** *"the land of our ancestors". Old Turkish '***er**, **yer**, **yurt**'; *Saxon '****ear****, ****eard****, ****eorð*** *…' "****earth****", Du.* ***aarde****, Dan. and Sw.* ***jord****, Welsh* ***daear****; Latin* ***terra*** *(**yer**, **torpak**); Skt.* ***thira****; Basque* ***lurra****; Arm.* ***erkir****; Arab.* ***art****,* ***ard****; Sumer.* ***yer****; Akkad.* ***yersat****; Pers.* ***yer****,* ***arz****; Kurdish* ***yer*** *…* ***Gerra*** *(land of our ancestors), English* ***George*** *(owner of lands).*

The appearance of the term ***Buddha*** *(563-483 BC) is connected with the extracts from the* ***Scythian Saka*** *tribes, Skt.* ***Shakiya****, reigning in N. India; the title-name* ***Gautama*** *consists of the same stem* **kut** *"give" (blessing, fortune, luck" + Türkic deverbal noun suffix -ma voiced*

in an open syllabic morphology Gauta-ma; the notion "enlightened" is a derivative of the Buddhist teaching… Buddha was a Türkic ***Saka*** *extract, a Scythian "prince"* ***Shakyamuni*** *(6th c. BC), of the* **Saka** *(****Saxon****) Kurgan tradition.*

*Scythians '****eor****': man, Turkish '***er***'.*

*Scythians '****pata****' (strike, kill) >* ***battle***, ***beat*** *<* **patak** *(beat),* **batur** (warrior, hero)

The oldest belts are depicted on the "Scythian" memorial stone balbals, spread from Pacific to Atlantic; the latest **balbals** *belong to the Kipchaks of the Middle Ages. Turkish '***balbal***': stone monument, stone masonry monument…* **Balbal** **> wall, pole**

*English '****cowl****': Turkish '***kalpak***' is a traditional hat of the Scythians, Kazakhs, Bashkirs, Cossacks, etc., including a uniform winter hat of the 19th c. Turkish army, Red Army bashlyks, and Soviet generals; it was adopted or duplicated as a distinct military trait by many armies.*

*Sycthians coin '****Atails****' (Turkish, Latin '***ata***': father, ancestor).*

The use of the Türkic **ötä** *is connected with the verb* ič-/ach-/ish- *"drink", since the numerously recorded and depicted for the Scythians, Huns, and Türks act of pledging an oath was accomplished by joint drinking a mix of blood and dilutant of water or wine from a sacred dish, if possible made of a skull of a decimated enemy.* **Öta**, **ant** *>* ***oath***. Ant iç: *oath drink …*

English ***menhir*** (mengir): *"upright monumental stone" ~ Türkic* **meŋgü** (mengü) *"memorial monument, stela", from* meŋü, **beŋü** *"memorial"; commonly of stone, but mostly of perishable materials. Turkish '*balbal*' is similar. England has numerous balbal alleys lined up with mengirs, exactly like the kurgan burials across Eurasian steppes … the Brits of Brittany were Sarmatians, or Scythians, or even Cimmerians engaged in the construction of kurgan cemeteries adorned with* **meŋgü** *stelas.*

*English '****juice****': The Scythians, who brought writing to China in 16 BC, are called '****Zhou****' by the Chinese. The spread and time depth of the distribution point to the origins predating by a millennium the mounted European Scythians (8th c. BC): the Chinese* ***ji*** *"****juice****"is likely a reflex of the "Scythian" Zhou component in the Chinese language, ca 1700 BC.*

*English '****tell****', '****say****': apparently, the Türkic concept* ***tili*** *"speech" is a later development compared with* **söy** *"****say****", which is mirrored in the Chinese (****shua****) "say, tell, talk" as a reflex of the* ***Scythian Zhou*** *component in the Chinese language. The authentic Ir. semantic derivatives attest to the presence of the word in the N. Pontic before the Celtic departure way back in the 5th mill.*

English ***coney***, ***cony*** *(n.): "hare" ~* Türkic **kuyan**, **qoyan** *(n.) "hare". Both coney, cony and hare are allophones of the Türkic* **kuyan**, *from a lineup of 17+ distinct forms… From kuyan comes the* ***Coney Island*** *"Jack Rabbit Island", and plenty of Türkic Kuyans, starting from the eastern Hunnic tribe* **Kuyan**... ***Kuyan Hill*** *in* ***Kyiv***. *Among Uezhi/Uechji "Tocharians" the kuyan "Jack Rabbit" also stood for a Milky Way, it was a* ***Scythian qayan***, *and is still living in the Russified word* ***Kuyanchik*** *"My Little Rabbit" that a mom calls her little boy.

Bory is attested in a Scythian term ***Borysthenes*** *"Dnieper" ~ "Wolf River", Turkish* **böri** *"wolf"; also translated as "****bear****" ~ "Bear River" … (Herodotus IV 9, 10, VI 53);*

Genetics absolutely decimated the old ***Germanic*** *self-adoring notion of a primacy of the Germanic (Old Germanic language group) form, pushing it into a minor and later category of linguistic borrowers, the faux surrogates "PG proto-word"* ****wulfaz***, *"PWG proto-word"* ****wulf***, *"PIE proto-word" *wlkwo-, *wlkwos "****wolf****", and the like. With widely attested ancestor, no substitutes are needed. "IE etymology" unwittingly cites ancient* ***Hyrcania*** *as a supporting argument, equating it with Pers.* ***Varkana*** *"wolf-land" (<* ***böri****). Attempts to bring* ***böri*** *into "IE" paradigm claiming Pers. origins via a Türkic-Osset. channel have waned.* ***Hyrcania*** *was a land of nomadic tribe suitably called* ***Iirks***, ***Yiyrks***, ***yrkae/Hyrcani/Gircani*** *"****nomadic Scythians****", lit. "nomads" (Pliny 6.XIX). They are* **Yörük** *in Türkiye,* Yürük *in Turkmenistan … Located by SE end of the Caspian Sea, they see-saw between Oxus (Amudarya) and Parthava. In Gmn.* **Iirkischen** *means "****Irish****", pointing to the origin of the epithet* ***Irish*** *as "nomads, pastoralists"…* (**İrik** region, **İrik** river, Turkish **İrik**, Turkish nomad tribe's name **Yörük** > **Irish** and most probably, **York / New-York**)

*Herodotus reported a Scythian dish called "****asxi/aschi****", a precursor for the modern "hash/ash" (Herodotus IV 23).* (Turkish '**aş**' > **essen** – German -)

The westward spread of the word from the Steppe ***Belt*** *is consistent with the spread of the Kurgan nomadic tribes and the tribes of the Scythian and Sarmatian circle, and with the distribution there of the other terms of nomadic origin. The Hebrew* ***saq*** *matches exactly the Türkic* **sag/sak** *in phonetics and semantics, and could ascend to the time when* ***Scythians dominated Palestine*** *in the 7th c. BC, because it was later mentioned in the Torah story of Joseph (Genesis xliv) written in the 5th c. BC. … Notably, three Türkic semantic meanings survived into English,* ***sack*** *"bag, sack",* ***sack*** *"squeeze out, discharge", and* ***suck*** *"suction, nurse"… They were paradigmatically transferred and internalized still in the A.-Sax. period, attesting to their common Türkic genetic origin. / Turkish* **sag**, **sağ**, **soğur**, **sorb**: milking, suck, sack, absorb

Numerous Türkic-Greek parallels attest to the close cultural exchanges between the Türkic Scythians and the Greeks, as described Herodotus…

*The Scythians, relayed in Herodotus IV, 131, 132 (5th c. BC), sent a message to **Darius** that is heavy on '**qali**'. A chain translation fr. Scythian to Pers. to Gk. to archaic poetic Türkic reads (Gasanov Zaur, 2002, Royal Scythians):*

Qali, Qali, qarğa qahqa qalımasanız,

Qali, qaraqu qarima küliməsəniz,

Qali, qurbağa çülimənə qalimasaniz,

Qalti, çuramlarla qartlanmiş qarşibolmassiniz.

In translated Herodotus' rendition it reads:

(If) How, (If) you the Persians) how birds to the sky (would) not rise,

(If) How mice underground (would) not hide,

(If) How frogs to a bog (would) not jump,

Then arrows shall turn you back.

*That is a real documented Türkic "how - qali" from millenniums long past. The text contains an embedded signature, **Kolaksai** (< qali), of the Scythian leader; the **sai** (tai - **tay**) refers to the clan ties. A Türkic origin of the word is way beyond doubts.*

A FEW MORE SHORT NOTES (from Osman Çataloluk again)

*Buddhist monks were called '**Tohar**' in the 5th-6th centuries AD. This means mountainous, not a tribal name... These are the **Uighur Turks of Xinjiang**. They established the **Turkish Kushan Empire**. The Tohars, who are portrayed as the easternmost Indo-Europeans, are these people. **Tohars** and **Khakassians**... Both of them are Turkic and are descendants of the Kyrgyz. (The languages they speak, called Indo-European, are also Turkish.)*

*The **Bosnians**' original ancestors are the **Pechenegs**. The **Kangars** were initially a Turkish tribe that lived near Mongolia. Then they spread to the West, to Anatolia, and the Balkans. The **Kangars**, **Kipchaks**, and **Pechenegs** are all one, the ancestors of today's Bosnians. The Turks from the Kangar lineage, '**Chor**, **Chorbat**' is the **Croats**.*

*Hungarian Turkologist **L. Rasonyi**: The core of the Hungarians is not Slavic, but Turks and Ogurs. The father of the Hungarians is Turkish, and the mother is Ogur.*

***I. Byzov**: The **Basque** language is similar in structure to Caucasian languages. This structure shares common features with the Semitic Hamitic languages, as well as Sumerian, Hurrian, and Urartian languages. It is clear that these languages are a sub-branch of **Lingua Turka**.*

***A. Goetze**: The Hurrians are a branch of the Subars (Asiatic Turkish tribe) (1946).*

There are about 100 important Western writers who state that Indo-European languages have Turkish roots. I mentioned many of them in my previous articles. Here, I only mentioned those mentioned in Çataloluk's book.

GENETIC CODES WORK IN TANDEM WITH LANGUAGE CODES

Thousands of words are common in the dialects of Turkic tribes that have lived thousands of kilometers apart, in different states, for thousands of years. Thousands of these same words are also common in European languages. The same thousands are also common in Sanskrit, and in Hindi. And more than a thousand of these words in Turkish are also found in Native American languages. What conclusion can be drawn from this?

The tribes called Turks have different haplogroups. The intensity of their commonality with other languages is generally parallel to the intensity of genetic kinship. Living with certain nations for thousands of years is certainly an important factor in language commonality. For example, living with Russians, Iranians, Caucasian peoples, Greeks, and Arabs for thousands of years. However, how can intense language commonality for **Turkish** with **Celts** and **Basques** on the other side of the continent be explained? Can't the American Indian -Turkish word commonalities prove that the proto-Turkish or Arbin language is main root for all European languages?

I have shown more than 15,000 Turkish-rooted words from languages considered Indo-European such as Hittite, Latin, Celtic, English, German, French, etc. I have shown the intense influence of Turkish in their grammar and syntax one by one. We wrote down the phonological laws governing the transition of words from Turkish to other languages... If the genetic carrier of these languages is R1b... which is correct... according to one view, this is already normal. But if the genetic core of Indo-European is R1a, how is this possible? Cataloluk's writings are confirmed by linguistic data. Slavic is a cousin of Turkish, and according to linguistic data, it must be acknowledged that R1a cannot be attributed solely to Slavs. If we think otherwise, how can we explain such a strong Turkish influence on Western languages in the so-called Indo-European group? Could R1a Slavic establish an "Indo-European" language on its own in dominantly R1b Europe without R1a Turkish? Turkish or Proto-Turkish went to Europe not only with R1b but also with R1a before that.